

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1885.

Bowing to Popery.—Several months since we published a statement that Gov. Watson, of Indiana, had made several concessions to please the Papists of that State—who had been displeased because he invited KOMUTS to the capital as the guest of the State, and did not do the same with the Pope's nuncio, BENZI. To bring back the refractory Papists, the common school system was delivered over into their hands. And now Gov. Watson has made another concession to the papist. He has withdrawn from the Methodist Church, because the Pastor of the congregation was suspected of being an American in political sentiments!

On what slender thread hangs everything?

Great Western Snow Storm.

The St. Louis News, February 2, says: Our informant left Bloomington last Sunday, and of dint of severe labor, in which all the passengers suffered heavily and laboriously, the train succeeded in making its way through. At one drift, the snow was so deep that it overtopped the cars, and the train had to root its way through, completely hid from view and enveloped in the black shroud. To aid the engine, the passengers turned out, and having a lot of shovels prepared for an emergency, worked for several hours, in throwing the snow off the track. The intensity of the cold may be imagined when it is stated that the thermometer indicated thirty degrees below zero. Twenty-seven miles beyond Bloomington, a train of cars was frozen up in a drift, not able either to proceed or retreat, in consequence of a lack of fuel. The cars were filled with passengers, many of whom were women and children, and their sufferings may be conceived, when we state that they had turned three cars into pieces for fuel.

While our informant was at Bloomington, an effort was made to reach the sufferers. Sleighs were started off to the spot, but after a day of weary labor, in which the horses were broken down and exhausted, they returned to Bloomington, having gone only twelve miles. The great depth of the snow, the difficulty of getting through the huge drifts, lying at frequent intervals along the prairies the terrible force of the wind, which was filled with whirling snow, and the almost insupportable severity of the cold—made the attempt to reach the cars with sleighs, a hopeless and futile task. So much for the suffering on the Chicago and Mississippi road.

Illinois Central Railroad—Passengers Eating Dogs.—On the Illinois Central, affairs are worse still. A train is frozen up near Decatur, and the wretched passengers suffer, not only for lack of fuel, but for want of food, and shocking to relate were compelled by the bitter necessities of their condition to eat dogs to keep from starving! This fact is reliably stated in the Bloomington and Springfield papers, and is further confirmed by the testimony of individuals in Bloomington. Indeed, it is a subject of conversation in that city.

A Mr. Morgan, nephew of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Mississippi road, had both his legs frozen, and it is feared that many others have suffered similar calamities.

Snow Ten Feet Deep in Keokuk, Iowa.—The Keokuk Whig, of January 23, says: "A snow storm set in on the 20th, and continued without interruption for 32 hours. The sky during the whole time was filled with so dense a mass of falling snow that it was impossible to see a distance of a few yards. The wind continued to blow from the north-east, a perfect hurricane. Forest trees were prostrated; old buildings were blown down; good houses, barns, and other out-buildings were unroofed; fences removed; signs and every other moveable substance within the reach of the wind, was rent asunder, and tossed about like so much chaff. There was great suffering with many that were not prepared for such a storm, in consequence of the intense cold. The mercury fell to nine degrees below zero; and the snow was so deep that neither man nor beast could get about. And now, up to this time—the hour of going to press—we have not seen a team in the town of Keokuk, so usually crowded with merchandise, country teams, drays and vehicles of every kind, all rushing a head with the utmost vigor. The streets are blocked with snow.

We have never seen anything that looked so much like the dreary storms of New England as this. Drifts of snow piled up from six to ten feet high, and all mankind converted into "chattering monkeys"—women scolding because the men don't stir and get the snow out of the way, and the men scolding because they have not got a little "nigger" to do it for them.

A Town Over Snowed—Printing Office and Mill Filled.—The Chicago (Ill.) Republican says: "The storm raged incessantly all day Sunday, and was the force of the wind that the snow was forced through every crack and crevice of our dwellings, and probably not a house in town was air-tight enough to keep out the snow. It was next to impossible to get from one part of the town to another, and every one very wisely kept in doors. In fact, it was impossible for any one to have been long exposed to the storm and survive."

On Monday our office presented an appearance that would have discouraged most printers. The wind had forced the door open; the floor was covered with snow, in some places over a foot deep; every case was filled.

We heard of some stock being frozen to death, and a great many fowls were destroyed. One man in town had his well completely filled with snow, and had to melt snow water, to thaw it out.

Ten Degrees Below Zero!—The Burlington (Iowa) Gazette, of January 23d, says: "After a winter of unusual mildness no far, a change came all at once over the spirit of the dream, and on Sunday old Boreas put in his best looks, determined to make up for lost time. The north-west wind howled, driving before it a blinding snow storm, and in about twenty-four hours the thermometer went down forty degrees. On Monday morning it stood at ten below zero, and the snow was piled in drifts, from two to five feet deep. Some of our oldest residents say they have no recollection of such a heavy snow storm. We understand that the Muscatine stage had to put back yesterday morning, the driver being unable to force his way through the snow banks. He did not get more than a mile or so from town."

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Thompson's last Reporter notices the following: 10s, on the Bank of Kentucky, Ky., altered from 1s—vignette portrait of Henry Clay—men and women at each end.

VIRGINIA NOMINATIONS.—The American Organ says: "It is not true that a nomination has been made by the Virginia Know Nothings for Governor, as reported by the Sentinel of last week. The nominations will be long made by a general convention of the party."

Communications.

Payson and Temperance.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

Mr. Editor:—The general election of Kentucky comes off next August, and in view of this a question has been shaped, and the public mind prepared for its introduction into the political canvass, of the next summer; and touching this question, I notice a communication in the last two numbers of your paper, captioned—"Temperance and Intemperance," and over the signature of "Payson;" but, after a careful scrutiny of both articles, I am at a loss from these productions, to know on which side to place him. I suppose he intended an argument on one side or the other; but omitted, in the plenitude of his ideas, all of which are unenclosed, to tell us which.

"Payson" says, however, that he has been a member of nearly all the temperance associations, since the year 1825; and has bowed respectfully before the G. W. P., and been in the *sanctum sanctorum* of the modern temperance reform. A veteran in the cause, truly! Wonder how many proselytes to temperance he has made in the time, by his marvellous doctrine of non-intervention! For I take it, that that is his pet principle for the promotion of temperance. Now, however, that he says so directly; but that it is the only inference deducible from his two articles, now under consideration. He objects to, and stigmatizes every effort made by the friends of the cause, for the promotion of temperance; yet claims to have been a friend of the measure for thirty years! Well might the cause exclaim, "deliver me from such friends!" "Payson" says, that "many men, both religious and irreligious, could not be moved to take a step in the good cause," and then bitterly denounces the same after being moved, for their activity and energy in the work. Hear him: He says, "most of the religious and irreligious 'logies' are now the very foremost in the temperance reform, and need a little patient prudence to hold them back." If such, says he, could only be persuaded, in the beginning, into the expediency and worth of a railroad, the benefit of a school tax, the degradation of perjury, as the legitimate result of a license law, a steady, discreet and judicious temperance movement, might have been secured long ago. "I'll just stick a pin here, take a long breath, and examine to see if the idea is fenced in."

"Payson's" mind is evidently hung up on the horns of an intertemperance, and he gives two or three illustrations in order to dispel the unholy and hideous combination, and establish the pure principles of a temperate temperance. I once heard a relative of mine make an argument in defence of this doctrine. I thought it a pretty sharp one, too, (the whole family is sharp!) He said, that temperate meant moderate—not excessive; but evidently indicated the "taking a little," every now and then. Why, said he, if you take none at all, you can't be temperate, for that would be total abstinence! I don't say that "Payson's" idea is the same, or even similar; but the great "burden of his song" is intertemperance, by which I understand him to mean the extremes, which he says, are always found on moral questions; and on this occasion, it would seem that he considered those who publicly advocate temperance are one extreme, and those who advocate intemperance the other.

One of the horrible illustrations which "Payson" gives of intertemperance, is the appearance of a modern demagogue upon the temperance rostrum, conjuring his countrymen to put down the fell destroyer. Especially horrible, says he, because it might be that the very clergyman of the speaker may not be much more than free from the fever of brutal and habitual drunkenness. Oh! no; 'tis too intertemperate, that a redeemed inebriate shall call upon the ministry, and the church, and the people, to awake, put on their armor, and make common battle against the arch enemy of human reason and liberty!

"Payson's" next illustration of intertemperance is, that "ministers, or those who call themselves such," should denigrate the House of God, by entering the pulpit, or sometimes below it, which, he says, is much nearer their "deserving," and cater to the *clandestine taste of the vulgar*, who, in turn for the compliment, cheer him on, and pollute the place of sacred worship by their tobacco and other filth. These, says "Payson," have about as much concern for the subject of religion, or morals, as a Jew has for a pig; or as much respect for a market house as for the church of the living God.

Oh! crack! what a temperate temperance man!—one who has been connected with nearly all the temperance associations since the year 1825—a veteran in the cause for thirty years! How we should like to know the names of the men who mark the progress of the cause in thirty years. We shall reckon, until better informed, upon a tremendous exercise of inactivity, or a wondrous exercise of inactivity. We are persuaded, however, that if a full grown man had a temperance principle imbedded in his bosom as large as the sixty-second part of a rumseller's glass, and had a Rip Van Winkle nap, for the last thirty years, he might now awake, and by the principle of absorption, he would be sufficiently advanced to be placed in the class of "Payson's" school of temperance.

I ask, now Mr. Editor, to be excused for trespassing upon your columns and kindness. I did intend to offer a few reasons why both the "religious and the irreligious" should be allowed to urge the claims of temperance, even in the pulpit and everywhere else, as long as the dark demon of death and destruction to reason, life, and liberty stalks in our land; but I must desist. "Payson" says that "the ministers and members of the temperance reform party, have no more concern for religion and morals, than a Jew has for a pig; nor more respect for the church of the living God, than for a market house." It may be so; I shall not dispute that just now.

We are told that "Payson" is an able and distinguished Minister of the Gospel, himself. He was fortunate in his calling, truly. We will not predict, that the same encephalon will be passed upon him, for being an "able and distinguished" advocate of temperance principles. No, sir; his shade, Mr. Editor, will not answer the purpose.

SATYR.

SHELBY COUNTY, Feb. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of The Shelby News—

FRIEND MIDDLETON: Enclosed you will find two dollars, which you will please credit my proper address, for "The Shelby News," for 1855.

I see from the "News," that you have a Literary Society in your "city," in a flourishing condition; and that the efforts of some of the members are spoken of in your "Basket of Chips," in fine terms. The question is under consideration at this time, is one of momentous interest to the welfare and perpetuity of our country; but there is one, Mr. MIDDLETON, which should have been its harbinger,—"to-wit": "which is involving our land in the greater amount of evils—Alcohol or Foreignism?" This question must be discussed so as to convince sober temperance men, who are as good "Know-Nothings" (if you will wear the appellation)—as yourself, as to their duty in the premises. Convince them that there is less evil in intertemperance than foreignism, and they will be in for Americanism. None of PINKETON and your quarrelling; but arguments to convince our judgment. I am truly on upon from principle; for Mr. MIDDLETON, you might as well attempt to convince me, that we did not need a prohibitory law in regard to liquor in our country—that is, provided we did not already have such a law on counterfeiting. Hence, you will perceive, I am an out-and-out prohibitionist. I, too, sir, am a decided native American.

With which party shall I vote? I believe that, if we can ever get a prohibitory liquor law, so as to get the people sober, that they will assuredly take care of American interests in this country. But, there lies the rub. How can this be done? You reply, "by keeping out foreigners, and by purging our ballot-boxes from their foul contamination." I freely acknowledge, that the time for that work has come. But there the question arises: how can we get all the Americans to work together? Some of them are so fastidious in their tastes, or smells, if you please, that the scent of liquor, though it be nearly destroyed, will reach their stomachs; while others can't, from "conscientious scruples," work with their brother who is drinking, or barrel of whisky in the field; to which the temperance outsiders reply: It will be a singular way to purge the ballot-box, by attaching to the American car a whisky barrel.

Alas! for one, I know not what to do.—The Temperance folks can't succeed, without the aid of the balance of the Americans; and if they work together, they will have to help haul that confounded whisky barrel,—the thought of which so nauseates me I can hardly write. And then, again, it is a "fixed fact," that the boys who must have their "stomachs" always full, or their stars, can't make the trip in time, without the help of their *Temperance brethren*; what will be the result? Why we shall see foreignism triumph, Americans sneered at, and what little efficacy that our present miserable liquor laws have destroyed, through the "pardoning power" of some Lazarus W.-Powell-governor.

The true philosopher, Mr. MIDDLETON, looks at the difficulties which surround him, before he attempts to extricate himself, or overcome them. Let us, therefore, reason upon the subject, survey the obstacles which surround, and attempt their removal. There are but two men in the State, in my humble opinion, can fill up the chasm, and destroy those obstacles. One of those men should be put forward by the Americans for Governor. They have never been involved in the temperance or anti-temperance policies of the State. Both are pure patriots, and tried jurists and statesmen. Such men are Judge Wm. F. BRIDGES, of the city of Louisville, and JAMES F. ROBINSON, of Scott. Nominate either of the other distinguished gentlemen who have hitherto been more prominently spoken of in connection with the gubernatorial race, and we are assuredly defeated as the election comes off. Nominate Judge BRIDGES, or ROBINSON, and he will sweep the State by thousands.

I subscribe myself, not "old foggy," but A TRUE DEMOCRAT.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—There are eight K. N.'s—Fillmore, Clayton, Houston, Law, Stockton, Garret Davis, Brown and Rayner, (of N. C.) Cabinet candidates, four—Pierce, Marcy, Davis (Jefferson), and Cushing. Kitchen Cabinet and Ostend candidate—Buchanan. Outside Democratic candidates, six—Cass, Douglas, Rusk, Wool, Hunter and Wise. Whig candidates, five—Fillmore, Crittenden, Bell, Everett, and Rice. Anti-Slavery candidates, four—Sumner, Seward, Chase, Hale and Giddings. Free colored and Woman's right candidates, four—Gerrit Smith, Fred. Douglas, Garrison and Antoinette Brown.

EXPOSURE OF THE MORMONS.—The Boston Daily Times publishes a letter dated Chicago, Jan. 16th, from two females signing their names Mrs. Sarah Young and Miss Eliza Williams, who say that they have just returned from the Mormon settlements at the Salt Lake, after a sojourn of seven years, on the part of the first among the "Little Saints." Mrs. Young and Miss Williams, in their letter, speak in terms of indignant disgust of him and the whole community. She announces her intention to expose the infamy thereof in a course of lectures, and will produce documents to sustain her assertions. She intimates that the Mormons have secret plots and purposes inimical to the welfare of the Union.

SINGULAR BIBLE PROPHECY, BEARING UPON MORMONISM.—The Seventeenth chapter of Jeremiah, fifth and sixth verses reads as follows:

"Thus saith the Lord, cured be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord. 'For he shall be like the beast in the desert; and shall not see when good cometh, but shall inhabit the parched places in the wilderness, in a salt land and not inhabited.'"

The above verses have a remarkable bearing, to say the least of them, upon the great settlement of Mormonism at the "Salt Lake." The country has always been a "wilderness," in a salt land and not inhabited, "until the followers of Joe Smith, who 'strutted in man, and made flesh their arm of support,' settled for a great distance around the present abode of these people, is entrusted with pure salt, of sufficient thickness to bear the weight of a man; and the lake whereby they abide is world-renowned for its saline qualities. The declaration of the Old Testament prophet is literally verified in the locality to which the Mormonism, both of the Old and New World, is now rapidly converging.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FEBRUARY 8. Senate.—Mr. Stuart presented a joint resolution from the Legislature of Michigan, instructing their Representatives to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act prohibiting the introduction or existence of slavery in any territory, especially in Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce without delay, a bill for the latter purpose, and also to procure the repeal of the act of 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Cass said that, when some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, he said that he should resign. When called upon to act, the legislature repealed those instructions, and he therefore, did not resign. He said that he should neither follow these instructions nor resign, and proceeded to state his reasons. Mr. Stuart said that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." When the proper time came he should be prepared to act; until then, it would be unnecessary to trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject. Mr. Brown's bounty land bill was taken up, and passed, after being variously amended.

House.—A resolution was adopted by 126 against 42, setting apart the 18th inst. for the consideration of bills of a public character, already reported, and to be reported from the Committee on Judiciary; and Tuesday, the 15th, for the consideration of public bills from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. White sought to introduce a series of anti-Know Nothing resolutions but two thirds refused voting for that purpose. He said he wanted the vote regarded as a test of the question. The vote resulted in 104 against 78. The remainder of the day was spent in considering the report from the Select Committee in the Colt patent case heretofore made—several witnesses refusing to appear and testify.

Mr. Lecher, on the part of the committee to expel Wm. B. Chase from the hall as a reporter, he having violated the rules which prohibit any one interested in a pending claim from occupying a seat, as a reporter, on the floor, and the other requiring the Speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms for the arrest of said Chase, he to be held in custody until further orders, for refusing to appear and answer questions before the Select Committee. The first resolution was adopted and the second laid on the table, when the House adjourned.

Feb. 6. Senate.—The bill appropriating \$200,000 to the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi was amended, by making the amount \$300,000, and as amended, it passed.

The Senate then took up the French Spoliation bill. Mr. Wells argued at some length against examining in detail the circumstances under which spoliation were committed, and said that the claims were not founded on right, and ought not to be paid. The Senate, after further debate, in which Messrs. Hunter, Clayton and others took part, passed the bill—yeas 30, nays 17.

The bill appropriating \$360,000 to the improvement of Baltimore harbor, &c., was then taken up, and was pending when the Senate adjourned.

House.—The House tabled the resolution to expel Mr. Chase from his seat as reporter, in consequence of his refusal to testify before the special committee in relation to the Colt patent, which was pending at the adjournment yesterday.

The House spent some time in consideration of the Consular Reform bill. But without any action upon it, went into committee of the whole on the bill providing for the payment of such portion of the Texas creditor bill as came within the provision of the existing law. Mr. Giddings opposed the expenditure of money in paying the debts of Texas as long as Ohio had to pay her own. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to amend by reducing the appropriation in the bill from \$6,500,000 to \$5,500,000. This was objected to by several members, who said the bill in that shape would be objected to by Texas. Without taking the question, the committee rose, and the friends of the bill desired to go again into committee upon the subject. The motion was defeated by the slipping out into the lobby of some of the members, so that no quorum voted. A call of the House was then ordered, but absentees returning, 153 members answered to their names. The House then adjourned.

Feb. 8. Senate.—Mr. Badger called up the bill to repeal so much of the 30th section of the Judiciary Courts of the United States, as authorizing the taking of depositions without notice, which was passed with a proviso by Mr. Chase, that it will not effect the cases commenced before May 1st. A debate on this occurred between Messrs. Badger and Mason, of a serio-comic character, which was prolonged until the other senators refused to let Mr. Mason be badgered any more.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Benjamin's motion to re-consider the vote for the passage of the bill for the payment of the claimants of the brig Gen'l Armstrong. After considerable debate the motion was agreed to by 24 to 17, and the bill was then laid on the table.

House.—The House took up the bill to remodel the diplomatic consular system of the United States. Mr. Perkins, of Louisiana, in reply to a question asked by Mr. McMillin, said by this bill the diplomatic expenses will be diminished considerably, while there will be \$50,000 per annum saved in the consular services.

Mr. Breckenridge said some weeks ago he had been nominated by the President, and confirmed some weeks ago as minister to Spain. It would be observed that he had attended to his ordinary duties here since that period. The nomination and confirmation was without his knowledge or application, not having sought nor expected, nor had he even heard of the resignation of Mr. Soule till informed his name had been sent to the Senate. Under these circumstances the President granted to him the short indulgence to consider as to whether he would accept the post and confer with his friends; after doing so, while deeply appreciating the mark of the executive confidence and the manner in which it was conferred. He had felt it his duty to decline the appointment. He was now at the point of being affected by the bill to vote in the affirmative. The bill was passed by 143 against 33.

Mr. Bock, from the Naval Committee introduced a bill for the construction of six sloops of war which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then, in committee, resumed the consideration of the bill extending Colt's patent for seven years. Mr. Egerston defended the House from charges of corruption, concurred in the action of the Selects, and having sought and received a majority of justice to the inventor. Mr. Clingman replied, defending the committee, and opposing the bill. Mr. Eddy followed, and after further debate, Mr.

Ehlerston moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was agreed to by a vote of 99 to 32. The committee then rose. The bill coming before the House, the action of the committee was concurred in—yeas 111, nays 69. So the bill fell.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Secretary of State has replied to Colonel Kidney's communication of the 28th, stating the purposes and objects of his Central American enterprise, and asking if the government proposed to arrest his expedition by a public proclamation. Mr. Marcy says: "If the enterprise of which you speak in your letter to me of the 28th ult., is a mere peaceful emigration—if you, and those who propose to go with you, prefer to leave the United States and seek a permanent home in a foreign country, to remove your citizenship here, and the rights and privileges belonging to it, and submit yourselves to the laws of another jurisdiction, it is neither the duty nor the desire of this government to interfere with your proceedings. By such a course you cease to be a citizen of the United States, and can have, after such a change of allegiance, no claims to the protection, as such citizens, from this government."

The Secretary of State denies, however, that the Musquito Indians have any sovereign or political authority in Central America, and concludes, if the emigrants be formed into companies, commanded by officers and furnished with arms, such an organization would assume the character of a military expedition, and being hardly consistent with the professions of a peaceful object, it would devolve upon this government the duty of inquiring whether it be a violation of our neutrality act.

A HARD HIT.—The Washington Correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, relates the following: A Senator of the United States at a dinner party, well said (in reply to an expression of contempt for the President, from a Democratic brother Senator) Gentlemen, I tell you Mr. Pierce has done what no person present could have done—he has made the Administration of John Tyler respectable by the contrast of his own.

FACTS OF DISSIPATION.—Prof. Alex. Kennedy, well known in the Police Court this city, and as a frequent inmate of the Cave, was found dead in Alton, Illinois, a few days since. His death was occasioned by want and exposure from long and constant dissipation.

Mr. Kennedy was a graduate of Dublin University, and afterwards the Professor of Belle Lettres in Belfast College, Ireland. As an ecclesiastical he had very little in this country, such were his habits of dissipation.—*Lou. Courier.*

The Ohio Liquor Law.—The Supreme Court of Ohio, has unanimously sustained the liquor law of that State. The announcement will be hailed with great satisfaction by all friends of moral reform, and presuming there will be a general desire to learn the provisions and penalties of the law, we give a synopsis of it, as follows:

§ 1st.—Makes it unlawful for any person to sell liquors to be drunk in or about the premises where sold.

§ 2d and 3d, prohibits liquor being sold to minors, intoxicated persons, or those in the habit of getting intoxicated.

§ 4th, declares places where liquor is sold, in violation of law, public nuisances, and to be abated as such.

§ 5th, makes it unlawful for any person to get intoxicated, and fixed the penalty at three days imprisonment, and five dollars fine.

§ 6th, provides that any person causing the intoxication of another person, shall be liable therefor, and damages for taking care of said intoxicated person may be recovered.

§ 7th, provides that wives, children, employers, &c., who shall suffer in any manner on account of the intoxication of any person, shall have a right of action against the person causing the intoxication for exemplary damages.

§ 8th, fixes as the penalty for the violation of the 1st, 2d and 3d sections, a fine of from twenty to fifty dollars (with costs of prosecution), and imprisonment from ten to thirty days; and for every violation of the 4th section, a fine of from fifty to one hundred dollars, and imprisonment from twenty to thirty days; such places to be shut up until the keeper shall give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars not to again violate the laws of the State; provided that the 1st and 4th sections shall not extend to native (Ohio) wine, beer, ale or cider.

§ 9th, provides that the giving away of liquor, or any other gift or device shall be deemed an unlawful selling.

§ 10th, provides that the premises where liquor is sold shall be liable for fines and costs, even though rented or leased.

§ 11th and 12th, recites the manner of proceeding to enforce the provisions of the act.

§ 13, makes it necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, to describe the place where sold, or to give the name of the person to whom sold; and also makes the latter a competent witness.

This law, if rigidly enforced, will do an incalculable amount of good, but cannot be as effective as a good prohibition law.

PRESENTS FROM THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—The Washington Star gives the following information respecting the presents sent to the President by the Emperor of Japan:

We understand that sundry packages of the presents sent to the President by the Emperor of Japan, in return from those forwarded from hence by the hands of Commodore Perry, have reached Washington, with them being sundry packages of presents for officers of the expedition, which under the law, must be deposited, at least temporarily, in the State Department. That, until Congress may give them leave to accept them.

The contents of the packages are said to be silks, swords, writing tables, delicate and fragile ornaments, vases bowls of glass and other materials, umbrellas, mats, jars, cabinets, flower boxes, lace, stoneware, Japan stone from Loo Choo, agricultural implements, Japan shine, (query, misprint for shrine?) marked for Sunda, hermetically sealed, samples of sugar cane, seven dogs, two birds, seed wheat from the Cape of Good Hope, &c.

We hear that the dogs are of a breed which none but the aristocracy of the Empire keep, as they are very costly. In the time of Charles II. a similar imperial present of dogs was sent to Rome by the Emperor of Japan, from which the celebrated European breed of King Charles spaniels sprang. Those sent to the President by Commodore Perry are much like the King Charles breed of the present day though considerably larger.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, Feb. 9.—The steamer Atlantic has arrived. Lord John Russell, in parliament, gave an explanation of his conduct. The opinion is that the whole ministry must go out. Public feeling seems tending towards peace.

The Vienna conference will not meet until the middle of February. Sevastopol dates are to the 14th of January. No movement had occurred. The Russians made two sorties, and were repulsed with considerable loss. The weather has been cold, but at the latest dates it was milder.

Sevragi advanced his support to Telemarga, with 40,000 Russians and 80 guns.

Letters state that the French had winds of the flag staff battery, and were only awaiting a favorable opportunity to blow it up. Sickness was increasing in the camp. Menschikoff is reported to have said that his troops might rest, as January, February and March, will fight his battles better than he can. The Russians have repaired, and re-occupied Quarantine fort. Gen. Brown is about to resume his command in the Crimea.

St. Petersburg letters of the 18th of January say that the allies are going to establish a hospital for 20,000 men at Smyrna, and an establishment for the convalescent. The Russians report numerous desertions from the allies to their ranks.

An Odessa letter of the 9th says that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive in the Crimea, having received the necessary reinforcements. Large bodies of Russians have been ordered to concentrate at Perekov, with a view of attacking Eupatoria.

It was reported at Vienna on the 20th, that a battle had been fought before Sevastopol, and that the Russians were victorious. Authentic advices from Balaklava of the next day contradicted the rumor positively.

It is asserted that Omar Pasha's forces would commence on the 18th of January, advancing under the cover of the artillery of the fleets along the coast. The last of the Turkish convoys left Varna on the 14th for Balaklava. The French eighty gun Henry IV, which run ashore on the 14th of November, has been turned into a fort of great use to the allies.

A dispatch from Menschikoff, dated on the 17th, published in St. Petersburg is to the following effect: The siege operations do not advance. Two successful night sorties were made on the 13th and 15th. The Russians took fourteen English and French prisoners, and the allies lost a considerable number in killed.

Arab deserters say that the Turks are treated with very little consideration by allies.

The Patrie says that the recent passage of the Danube by the Russians, has given rise to a demand by Austria for an explanation from Grotschakoff. Orders have been sent to Count Gortchakoff to present the Russians are recommencing a campaign on the Danube. The admirals have declared all ports of the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff in a state of strict blockade, and have captured several ships laden with provisions for the Russians.

ASIA.—The appointment of Ishmail Pacha to the command of the army of Antolia has produced the best result upon the troops. The Turks have opened communication with Tchemyl, whose force numbers 20,000. Prince Penityrili has deserted to the Turks. The Turks have a rumor that Tchemyl is dead.

Russia interprets the four points thus: 1st: The abolition of the protectorate over Wallachia and Moldavia, these provinces being placed under the five powers. 2d: The free navigation of the Danube. 3d: The revision of the treaty of 1841, to attach more completely the existence of the Ottoman Empire. 4th: The collective guarantee of the five powers for the conservation and observance of religious privileges of the different christian communities without distinction of form of worship.

Russia claims the imperial right to participate in Vienna conference in her capacity of a great European power, and has sent a protest to Vienna, Paris and London against any resolutions passed without her participation.

THREATENED DISMEMBERMENT OF RUSSIA.—SCHUMBERG IN THE IMPERIAL FAMILY.—The Paris Press, having hinted at a delicate discussion in a European royal family Galignani, lately published the following facts, as if from authority: "There is a serious schism in the imperial family. The Grand Duke Constantine disputes the right of his elder brother, the Grand Duke Alexander, to succeed to the imperial throne—the order of succession laid down by Peter the Great being the eldest son of the reigning Emperor. When the Grand Duke Alexander was born, his father was not emperor, nor did he even stand in succession to the throne. The eldest son, after Nicholas became emperor, is Constantine, and he therefore claims to be the rightful heir to the throne of Russia. It is in consequence of this discussion (says Galignani) no longer for the accomplishment of his views in the East. Dreading a civil war between the two brothers after his death, he was anxious to find the means of inducing his son Constantine to withdraw pretensions which have for partisans a large portion of the Russian nobility; and nothing presented itself but the chance of creating a new empire of sufficient magnitude and importance to gratify his ambition."

Hence the determination to prepare measures for the conquest of Constantinople, and consequently, hence the difficulty of concession to the Western Powers, which would amount to the abandonment of the designs of the Czar on Turkey.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF THE FRENCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—A gentleman of Liverpool makes the following statement, dated Constantinople, December 31: "The French commenced the new year by taking the entire police management of Para upon themselves—the reason offered being that the Turkish troops employed do not do their duty. Another very ominous proceeding is the number of French families lately arriving, who are instructed (and assisted, if short of money,) to build stone houses, substantial affairs; while those already here are ordered, as soon as possible, to pull down the present wooden erections and replace them with brick or stone; and the French government exert all their influence with the Ottoman for this purpose. In fact, it is a settled thing with the French that Constantinople becomes theirs. What the English share may be I cannot tell—perhaps the Asiatic side, or Sevastopol, or Palestine."

"The occupation of Rome is about to be assumed over again at Constantinople, and this movement on the part of the far-seeing French evidences a foregone conclusion as to the ultimate fate of the 'sick man.'"

A new description of oil, said to be equal to the best sperm, non-explosive, produced from rosin, and that can be offered at 50 cents a gallon, has recently been invented. It has been tested in New York, and the editors of that city think "muckle" of it.

Counting-House Calendar.

Month	Day	Event
Jan	1	St. Stephen
Feb	1	St. Valentine

